

## The Times-Dispatch

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## AN APPEAL TO REASON.

It is a remarkable fact that the weakest members of society frequently defy the law and seek to bring it into contempt. This is strange, indeed, when it is remembered that the weak are more dependent than the strong upon the law for the protection and preservation of their natural rights.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident," says our Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men."

Or, as Mr. Blackstone puts it, "The right of personal security consists in a person's legal and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, his limbs, his health and his reputation."

But it is one thing to have an "unalienable right" and another thing to be protected in that right. There is no absolute liberty in civilized society, much as we boast of our American freedom. There is no absolute liberty except among savages, where each man is a law unto himself; where each takes who has the power, and each holds who can. In organized government, however, each man surrenders something of his natural liberty in order that he may be the better protected.

"The absolute rights of man," quoting again from Mr. Blackstone, "considered as a free agent, endowed with the discernment to know good from evil, and with power of choosing those measures which appear to him to be most desirable, are usually summed up in one general appellation, and denominated the natural liberty of mankind. This natural liberty consists properly in a power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the law of nature; being a right inherent in us by birth, and one of the gifts of God to man at his creation, when he endowed him with the faculty of free will. But every man, when he enters into society, gives up a part of his natural liberty, as the price of so valuable a purchase, and, in consideration of receiving the advantages of mutual commerce, obliges himself to conform to those laws, which the community has thought proper to establish. And this species of legal obedience and conformity is infinitely more desirable than that wild and savage liberty which is sacrificed to obtain it. For no man that considers a moment would wish to retain the absolute and uncontrolled power of doing whatever he pleases; the consequence of which is that every other man would also have the same power, and then there would be no security to individuals in any of the enjoyments of life. Political, therefore, or civil liberty, which is that of a member of society, is no other than natural liberty so far restrained by human laws (and no farther) as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public."

Let us suppose that there were no such thing as government and laws in the State of Virginia, or in the city of Richmond. Let us suppose that there were no restraints whatever upon the actions of men; that each man was the custodian of his own life, of his own liberty, of his own property. In short, that there was no rule but the rule of brute force. In such a situation the strong and rich man would make for himself a castle and fortify it, and probably hire or capture servants, and put them on the inside, and arm them to the teeth and defy his neighbors. In short, he would do the best that he could to protect himself, his family and his belongings, and, if he chose, he might, upon occasion, go out and make raids upon his weaker neighbors and take their possessions and take them and their wives and their children into his own service.

It is already implied what, in such a state of lawlessness, the fate of the poor man and the weak man would be. He would be absolutely at the mercy of the strong and the rich.

Nothing prevents such a condition except the government under which we live. By common consent this government has been established, and it is the business of government to see that the natural rights and the civil rights, as ordained by law, of every citizen, however poor and weak he may be, are protected against trespass.

If the laws are properly executed, the poor and weak man is just as safe in the enjoyment of his rights as the rich and strong man. How necessary it is, therefore, for the poor and weak especially to stand up for the law under all circumstances, and to respect and uphold and defend it. All sensible men are willing to submit to the law so long as the law gives them protection; but if the law does not give them protection—if under the law they are not safe in their personal and property rights—there is but one thing for them to do, unless they make an abject surrender, and that is to protect themselves. When the law fails to give the protection which it guarantees to give, government will inevitably go down, and men will take matters into their own hands. Then the strongest will survive and have dominion. The law has no inherent force; it is the creature of public sentiment, and it must be maintained by public sentiment, or it will fall.

It is for these reasons that this paper has so persistently urged the observance of law under every provocation and in all circumstances. There can be no middle ground between the law and the mob. Either the one or the other must rule.

**RITCHIE AS AN ORATOR.**  
The Petersburg Index-Appel disagrees with Dr. Thruvill in his biography of Father Ritchie, in so far that he states that the distinguished editor was "a clear and earnest and at times eloquent speaker."

The Index-Appel is informed by some of those who have heard Mr. Ritchie speak that he was "tedious, didactic and uninteresting, and had none of the graces of the orator." It adds that his speeches were prepared with care, but that he did not read them well, and it refers to a "notable failure" Ritchie made in Petersburg on one occasion.

Our contemporary and the biographer both may be right in the main in regard to the oratory of Mr. Ritchie, as the same speaker is often very unequal. Certainly, Father Ritchie's reputation does not rest upon his ability as a public speaker, but upon his ability as a man of letters.

A distinguished Whig orator once commenced an address in the old African Church in quiet off-hand style, made a dead failure, and before he could resume he had to keep his audience waiting until his manuscript was brought to him from the Whig office. If our recollection errs not, this gentleman was the distinguished statesman and orator, William C. Rives. His manuscript, he had lent to the editor of the Whig, so that a proper synopsis of his speech might be made for publication upon the morning after delivery.

As to Mr. Ritchie, we are informed that he developed into a speaker quite late in life, and that he rapidly improved. That he spoke well, at times eloquently, our informant assures us is an undoubted fact. However, different men have different opinions as to what oratory is. It is not a thing that can be measured or gauged by rule.

The views contained in our former article were those of the biographer, not of this paper. Mr. Ritchie's fame as a writer so far outshone his reputation as a speaker that we have rarely heard the latter mentioned at all. We have never listed him as an orator.

The tobacco factories of that day were not what they are now, but the "weed" was always too valuable to be slighted. One of the large rooms in which it used to be "sweated" furnished the Democrats a good place of meeting, and Mr. Ritchie often was in attendance.

**RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.**  
In a sermon delivered in Baltimore on Sunday last on "Christianity and Civilization," the Rev. Madison C. Peters said that Maryland was not as many people seemed to think the pioneer in religious liberty, but was, in fact, among the last of the States to grant full religious liberty and equal rights before the law.

"Its religious freedom," he went on, "was limited to those within the pale of the Christian religion. In 1801, and again in 1804, earnest efforts were made in the Maryland Legislature to repeal this intolerant provision, but failed to pass upon each occasion, more than two-thirds of the members voting against its repeal. In 1818, after a three days' debate, the bill favoring the repeal of these disabilities was again defeated by a vote of 21 to 16. On February 26, 1825, the bill according to the Jew his full civil rights was passed by both houses of the Legislature. It was ratified at the succeeding session and became a law."

In view of these facts it is not surprising that Thomas Jefferson, the greatest Democrat of his day and generation, and the true expounder of Democratic principles, should have regarded as the proudest act of his life his authorship of "the statute for Virginia of religious freedom."

That law is to-day the pride of every true Democrat, yet strangely enough, if we may judge from utterances every now and then from the hustings and in the public print, there are men in Virginia to-day who do not believe in it, except so far as it applies to themselves, and would return to the old regime of religious intolerance for others. But the great body of the people of Virginia do believe in it, and will not consent to any regulation in our public school system or otherwise which trespasses upon the right of every man to worship God in his own way, and according to his own conscience.

**A SLAVE'S DEATH.**  
A man in New York recently committed suicide, leaving a note in which he told in a pathetic manner that the drink habit possessed him and he could not throw off the shackles.

We talk a great deal about liberty and

freedom and free agency and all that, but no man is free who does not govern himself. "Whoso committeth sin is the servant of sin." The man who allows his passions or his appetites to dominate him is bound hand and foot, and this poor fellow in New York used the right term when he said that he was the slave to the drink habit, and was bound with shackles which he could not throw off.

It is a remarkable thing that men will deliberately enslave themselves in this way. But few men do this deliberately. This sort of slavery does not come in a moment; it is the work of years. It is not the first drink, nor the second, nor the third, which enslaves a man; it is the habit acquired, and the man who acquires the habit is almost sure by and by to put himself in shackles.

**A CREDIT TO THE WHOLE SOUTH.**  
The special edition, with art supplement, which the Evening Scimitar, of Memphis, Tennessee, has gotten out to celebrate its occupation of its splendid new building is not only a credit to the whole South, but to American journalism. This art supplement is of one hundred and twelve pages, bound in a very handsome cover, with a picture of De Soto viewing the Mississippi from the Chickasaw Bluffs, handsome enough to be framed as an ornament on any man's wall. The one hundred and twelve pages are as profusely illustrated as any similar publication we have ever seen, and tells most graphically and instructively the story of Memphis' marvelous progress. We rejoice too much in the prosperity of our sister city to envy them anything, but if we permitted such a sentiment, it would be to envy the city of Memphis the ability and enterprise which has been exhibited in the house warming edition of the Evening Scimitar.

**A CANDID HOG.**  
Several days ago a man sitting by the wayside near Morristown, N. J., was observed to have a wriggling snake in his hand. He finally took a bite out of the reptile and then began to eat grass. When arrested he said that he was a follower of Madame Blavatsky, and believed in the theory of reincarnation. He declared that he was the reincarnation of a hog, and distinctly remembered when he was in the form of a hog, several thousand years ago, being one of the herd of swine mentioned in the Bible which were drowned in the Sea of Galilee.

This man is a fanatic, but we cannot but admire his candor. There are many reincarnated hogs in society today, but they have not the courage to confess it.

Goats are being used as substitutes for grass mowers in Waterbury, Conn. The trustees of the Bronson Library there have contracted for the services of a small herd of Angora goats to keep the library's handsome, and spacious lawn in trim.

It appears that the grass to be dealt with is of a peculiarly obstinate and sturdy growth and has resisted all ordinary efforts to keep it down.

There are to be no open doors to the gambling houses in Saratoga this year. An effort recently made to rescind the police regulation on this subject has failed.

Vice-Presidential possibility Beveridge has just announced that "the cosmic lessons of nature should be the decalog of national living and doing." That is just what we had been thinking for quite a while, but somehow we could not frame to speak the words aright.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has quietly notified Colombia that in view of the fact that the season is advancing, if she does not play canal ball pretty quick he will sign with some other club.

Richmond is greatly indebted to several small towns for sympathy extended anent our street car strike. As the years and the aforesaid small towns grow we may hope to return the same.

Newport News is getting to be known as the place where the German ships most do congregate, which is a mighty good thing for the German ships to do in plugging times of peace.

The Mann liquor law and Judge Tredway seem to be about as tight prohibition as Pittsylvania county has any immediate need for.

Peter I. expresses "thanks to the favor of God and the will of the people" for being called to the throne of Serbia. What about the soldiers who fired the bullets?

When Hanna and Quay commence that fight, that must come, for the chairmanship of the Republican party, something is really going to be doing.

We judge from the silence that has fallen over the esteemed Commoner that Colonel Bryan has withdrawn the name of Judge Clark, of North Carolina.

It has been demonstrated that a good Sunday street car service is conducive to church attendance, Sabbath observance or no Sabbath observance.

Rosnoke is matched for another bout with the town cow. In the last scrap the cow bested the town by a scratch.

On some streets daylight walking is not so good as it was. By starlight it continues delightful.

Breakfast food makers now go regularly setting for the bread that has been cast upon the waters.

American statesmen out of a job might open negotiations with Kink Pete. He will need a cabinet.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory are still clamoring for statehood, but they scout the idea of both occupying the same bed.

The North Carolina distilleries continue to worm into Virginia.

**A Roof Bed.**  
Mr. Golden Rule Jones, mayor of Toledo, O., sleeps on the roof. He has had a cage of mosquito netting put up on the roof of his house, and there he sleeps every night—except when it rains and when it is too cold. He says that this has cured him of asthma.

## Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Norfolk Ledger says:  
That was a pretty complimentary President Roosevelt paid Virginia when he said that his visit to our University made him a better American.

The Newport News Times-Herald shows signs of alarm. It says:  
The Virginia exhibit at St. Louis seems likely to be more largely of men than of other material resources, and unless there is a halt somewhere in the appointments almost the entire appropriation will be paid out in salaries and "expenses."

The Newmarket Record mourns thus:  
And now our own Governor, whom we were learning to call "Andy," with a degree of feeling, has had L. L. D. affixed to his name by Brown University. We didn't know he was going North so soon or we would have warned him.

The Northampton Times, in one of its excellent lectures on farms and farmers, says:  
Hog! Farmer boys, if you at times weary of farming and think perchance there are other, easier and more respectable vocations that you should fill, be at once undeceived; there was never a higher and more responsible calling than that of the farmer, nor one that requires the exercise of more brain power. It takes a man with mind as well as muscle to be a successful farmer, and the work is both honorable and necessary.

The Norfolk Virginian-Whit makes this candid and deliberate assertion concerning its people:  
Half the people in this community, we believe, are living on a level beyond their means to feed on unworthy pride.

**Personal and General.**  
Mrs. William T. Sampson, widow of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, with her son, Harold, has sailed for Germany, where she will remain for some time.

During Mrs. Russell Sage's recent visit to Troy, N. Y., she ordered a mausoleum to be erected on the Sage lot, similar to the tomb built for Jay Gould, being modeled after the Parthenon.

John W. McLean, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has severed his connection with the institution after thirty-five years of service.

Manuel Alvarez Calderon, son of the Peruvian Minister at Washington, graduated last week from the Maryland Agricultural College, and the Minister's elder son, Alvaro, graduated earlier in the month from Columbian University, Washington.

The Rev. John Campbell, the successor of the late Rev. Joseph Parker, in the City Temple, London, has been elected to the United States for six weeks stay, hoping to get experience and a wider knowledge of the Christian world.

**A Few Foreign Facts.**  
Count Eulenbourg, who is a Lieutenant general in a suite and the lord steward of the Kaiser, is said to have no fewer than seventy orders.

In connection with the Orange split in Belmont, 3,000 members have resolved to form an independent Orange order run on democratic lines.

Seventy Polish school boys at a German gymnasium, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment from six weeks to a year for belonging to a secret society.

On the ground that letters patent have no intrinsic value, a woman was acquitted to theft on her trial at Vienna for stealing such a document.

Dr. Droumeau estimates that the waste of bread in the French army amounts to about 200 pounds per battalion per month, or an annual waste of 1,500 tons.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle denies the statement that he is coming to America to get local color for a revival of Sherlock Holmes.

All motor trials announced to take place in Belgium have been postponed by decision of the committee of the Automobile Club.

**DAILY FASHION HINTS.**  
**LITTLE GIRL'S FRENCH FROCK.**  
The frock illustrated is one that may be made of any material that will lend itself to plaits. The collar is round and may be slashed or left plain. The skirt is gathered at the waist and the sash may be passed under the plaits by button-holes or tied on the outside to form a French frock. No. 2,210—SIZES for 4, 6 and 8 years.

"Do you mean—O, O, do you mean—"

"I mean that what I have done and am doing is for your sake! There was no other way! We are in the power of a knave who fears not man or God! Only by deceiving him by the help of my offers, could I hope to shield you from his evil will. But every cruel word that I have uttered has pained me more than you, for my own heart has been a rebel on my true intentions."

"And we shall not be harmed?" she gasped wildly.

"God helping me—no! Only over my dead body shall harm come to you!"

"My father will repay you!" the rebellious father will repay you! The rebellious father will repay you!

"Hush! hush! I want no reward for protecting innocence and virtue from violence and vice!"

"Mr. Walton, O, Mr. Walton!"

"The light of something more than relief and hope and joy had risen in her lifted lashes. With sudden tears veiling their pathetic radiance, and a deep drawn sob, she caught his hand, and she voiced his name, and obeying the impulse of gratitude unspeakable, she bent and kissed it."

In hours of such peril as theirs, when virtue feels as if alone in the midst of vice, it is easy for true hearts to come together, and for soul to feed from soul, and for the surge of color mantling his cheeks, with heart startled into a realization of the dawn of an affection responsive to his own, Walton yielded to the emotion of the moment, and, as he drew her faint and trembling to his arms.

"Courage! courage!" he said softly, deeply moved. "No harm shall come to you. I will live! I will live!"

"I am sure of that! I am sure of it now!" she answered, feelingly. "You are what I believed—not what I feared! Thank God for that, at least, whatever fate befalls us!"

"You can be brave? You will do what I bid you?" asked Walton, thrilled through by what her words conveyed and by the heart-beat so near his own, yet realizing far too keenly their imminent peril to neglect preparing for emergencies.

"Yes, I can be brave—now!" cried Emily, bravely.

"Note me, then, and follow my instructions."

"To the very letter, surely."

"Should we be interrupted here, at the first sound of a footstep, you must utter a startled cry and flee at once to your stateroom, as if alarmed by some affront on my part. Leave all the rest to me!"

"I will do as I will do so."

"It will give suspicion as to my true motive in lingering below, should Redlaw suddenly return. And I do remain here only to stay at the longest. Now concerning the future."

"Already I have ceased to fear it!"

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LUMBER

ROUGH AND DRESSED

Richmond, Va.

Virginia

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## LIFE FOR LIFE

By COL. RUSHFORD THIBEAU,  
Author of "Nabobs and Knaves," "Sealed Lips," "Blue Blood and Red,"  
Etc., Etc. Copyright by Author.

CHAPTER IX.  
"NOT OF YOU."

"And if broken by word or deed, on my own head be the blood shed in payment."

The final words of the oath repeated after Redlaw issued hoarse and dry from the lips of Robert Vail, and fell upon the silence of the Vulture's cabin with a solemnity the more strange and impressive because of the surroundings. The nature of the man by whose power he was awed.

Redlaw, in whose stern countenance and relentless eyes there was a curious mingling of satisfaction and contempt, thrust the weapon back into his sheath. "Now, my dear friend, Lieutenant," he commanded, "with an odd smile of mocking enjoyment; 'And Mr. Sagittis shall assign you quarters forward.'"

Lady Somers, who had overcome her first feelings of disappointment and her may, started impulsively to her feet. "One moment, Captain Redlaw!" she cried appealingly, approaching him with outstretched hands. "May he not have quarters in the cabin? May he not remain with us?"

"Vail will quarter in the fore-cabin!" was the stern rejoinder. "But he is wounded, sir! Have mercy!"